

In contrast, the Roessler diaper is entirely disposable and the flushable insert is narrower and does not follow the shape of the nonflushable garment shell. . . .

In the Final Office Action the Examiner also stated the following:

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed August 1, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a nonbiodegradable textile material that is not flushable down the toilet and a flushable insert following the shape of a flushable garment shell) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See, *In re Van Geuns* 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant disagreed that the limitations argued were not found in the claims. A telephone interview was held October 12, 2004 discussing the same; the Examiner summarized the interview as follows:

Mr. Lauson provided arguments with respect to the alleged distinctions between the claimed invention and the prior art including a nonbiodegradable diaper wrap garment that is unable to be flushed down the toilet. The examiner stated that the originally filed specification provides support for a diaper wrap constructed of a textile fabric which is not inherently biodegradable and even if it were nonbiodegradable that is not inherently a property that determines whether or not something can be flushed down a toilet.

Applicant believes the Examiner is mistaken as to her assertion that biodegradability is not what controls whether an article can be flushed down the toilet, and also that textile materials are not inherently biodegradable. The dictionary defines biodegradable as “capable of being broken down esp. into innocuous products by the action of living thing (as microorganisms).” Miriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary 9th Ed. p. 114 (copy enclosed). Information available on the Internet from various municipalities which treat sewage state: “If it’s not biodegradable, put it in the trash can, not the toilet” (King County (Wash. State) Wastewater Treatment Division), and “Bathroom Tips . . . never flush [cotton materials] . . . or other non-biodegradable . . . products . . .” (Melborne (Australia) Water Education. See attached.

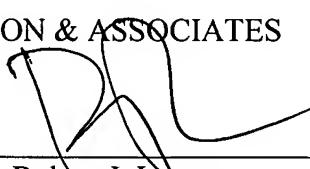
The dictionary defines textile as “cloth, esp. a woven or knit cloth.” Webster’s p. 1220 (copy attached). The patent application specification at page 3 gives the example of cotton as a textile fabric. Accordingly, the Patent Office can take judicial notice that both biodegradable products (human waste, toilet paper, etc.) can be flushed while nonbiodegradable materials (e.g. cotton textiles) cannot.

Besides the amended claims supporting Applicant’s position, the arguments are compelling in that the overall concept of the Roessler patent is significantly different from Applicant’s invention. There is no known suggestion or motivation to modify Roessler by substantially enlarging the biodegradable insert and changing the outer garment diaper material from a disposable, absorbent paper/plastic product into a cloth-like material that can be washed as necessary and repeatedly reused. The obviousness rejection under Section 103 using this single reference and supported by the Examiner’s flawed reasoning cannot stand.

No additional fees are believed owed; if any additional fees are owed the Patent Office is authorized to charge Applicant's Representative's deposit account no. 50-3116.

Respectfully submitted,

LAUSON & ASSOCIATES

By 

Robert J. Lauson
Reg. No. 41,930
Tel.: (310) 546-8170
Fax: (310) 546-8171
Email: bob@lauson.com

cc: Ms. Francella Henderson

CERTIFICATE OF FIRST CLASS MAILING

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelop addressed as follows:

Mail Stop NON-FEE AMEND.
Commissioner for Patents
Post Office Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

on

Nov. 11, 2005

Robert J. Lauson, Reg. No. 41,930

Nov. 11, 2005

Date

using bimetalism 2: composed of two different metals — often used of devices having a part in which two metals that expand differently are bonded together — **bimetallic** n
bi-met-al-lism (bi-mé-tl-i-zm) n [Fr *bimétallisme*, fr. *bi-* + *métal* metal] (1876) : the use of two metals (as gold and silver) jointly as a monetary standard with both constituting legal tender at a predetermined ratio — **bi-met-al-list** n — **bi-met-al-listic** (bi-mé-tl-i-stik) adj
bi-mil-le-na-ry (bi-mi-lé-nér-é) n [Fr *bimillénar*] or **bi-mil-le-ni-al** (bi-mi-lé-né-ál) n (1850) 1: a period of 2000 years 2: a 2000th anniversary — **bimillenary** adj
bi-modal (bi-mód'l) adj (1903) : having or relating to two modes; esp.: having or occurring with two statistical modes — **bi-modal-ity** (bi-mód'l-té) n
bi-mo-lee-u-lar (bi-mó-lé-yú-lár) adj [ISV] (1899) 1: relating to or formed from two molecules 2: being two molecules thick (<~ lipid layers) — **bi-mo-lee-u-lar-ly** adj
bi-month-ly (bi-mónt'l) adj (1846) 1: occurring every two months 2: occurring twice a month: **SEIMONTLY** usage see at **bi-monthly** adj (1864) 1: once every two months 2: twice a month
bi-monthly n (ca. 1890) a bimonthly publication
bi-mor-phic (bi-mor-fík) adj (1942) : consisting of two morphemes
bin (bín) n [ME *binn*, fr. OE] (bef. 12c) : a box, frame, crib, or enclosed place used for storage
bin vt binned; **binning** (1841) : to put into a bin
— more at **TWIN** 1: **bi-** (binaural)
bi-na-ry (bi-na-ré) n, pl -ries (15c) : something made of or based on two things or parts: as a: **BINARY STAR** b: a binary number system
binary adj [LL *binarius*, fr. L *binus*] (1597) 1: compounded or consisting of or marked by two things or parts 2: a: **DUPLE** — used of measure or rhythm b: having two musical subjects or two complementary sections 3: a: relating to, being, or belonging to a system of numbers having 2 as its base (<~ digits 0 and 1) b: involving a choice or condition of two alternatives (as on-off or yes-no) 4: a: composed of two chemical elements, an element and a radical that acts as an element, or two such radicals b: utilizing two harmless ingredients that upon combining form a lethal substance (as a gas) (<~ weapon) 5: relating two logical or mathematical elements (<~ operation)
binary fission n (1897) : reproduction of a cell by division into two approximately equal parts (<the **binary fission** of protozoans)
binary star n (ca. 1847) : a system of two stars that revolve around each other under their mutual gravitation — called also **binary system**
bi-na-tion-al (bi-na-shn-ál) adj (1888) : of or relating to two nations (a ~ board of directors)
bin-a-ral (bi-nó-rl) adj [ISV] (1861) 1: of, relating to, or involving two or both ears 2: of, relating to, or constituting sound reproduction involving the use of two separated microphones and two transmission channels to achieve a stereophonic effect — **bin-a-ral-ly** (bi-nó-rl-é) adv
bind (bind) vb bound (báund); **bind-ing** [ME, fr. OE *bindan*; akin to OHG *bintan* to bind, Gk *pempsa* cable, Skt *bahñati* he binds] vt (bef. 12c) 1: a: to make secure by tying b: to confine, restrain, or restrict as if with bonds c: to put under an obligation (<~s himself with an oath) d: to constrain with legal authority 2: a: to wrap around with something so as to enclose or cover b: **BANDAGE** 3: to fasten round about 4: to tie together (as stocks of wheat) 5: a: to cause to stick together b: to take up and hold (as by chemical forces) : combine with 6: **CONSTITUTE** 7: to make a firm commitment for (<~ handshake ~s the deal) 8: to protect, strengthen, or decorate by a band or binding 9: to apply the parts of the cover to (a book) 10: to set at work as an apprentice: **INDENTURE** 11: to cause or bring about an emotional attachment 12: to fasten together ~ vi 1: a: to form a cohesive mass b: to combine or be taken up esp. by chemical action (antibody ~s to a specific antigen) 2: to hamper free movement or natural action 3: to become hindered from free operation 4: to exert a restraining or compelling effect (a promise that ~s) 2: **bind** n (bef. 12c) 1: something that binds b: the act of binding : the state of being bound 2: a place where binding occurs 3: **tie** 3 3: a position or situation in which one is hampered, constrained, or prevented from free movement or action — in a bind: in trouble
bind-er (bin-dér) n (bef. 12c) 1: a person or machine that binds something (as books) 2: a: something used in binding b: a us. detachable cover (as for holding sheets of paper) 3: something (as tar or cement) that produces or promotes cohesion in loosely assembled substances 4: a temporary insurance contract that provides coverage until the policy is issued 5: something (as money) given in earnest; also: the agreement arrived at
bind-er-y (bin-dér-é) n, pl -ries (1810) : a place where books are bound
bind-ing (bin-díng) n (13c) 1: the action of one that binds 2: a material or device used to bind: as a: the cover and materials that hold a book together b: a narrow fabric used to finish raw edges c: a set of ski fasteners for holding the boot firm on the ski
binding adj (14c) 1: that binds 2: imposing an obligation — **bind-ing-ly** (bin-díng-l) adv — **bind-ing-ness** n
binding energy n (1932) : the energy required to break up a molecule, atom, or atomic nucleus completely into its constituent particles
bin-dle stiff (bin-dl-stif) n [Bndl, perh. alter. of *bundle*] (1901) : **HOBO**, esp.: one who carries his clothes or bedding in a bundle
bind off vt (ca. 1939) : to cast off in knitting
bind over vt (1610) : to put under a bond to do something (as to appear in court)
bind-weed (bind-wéd) n (1548) : any of various twining plants (esp. genus *Convolvulus* of the morning-glory family) that mat or interlace with plants among whi
bine (bin) n [alter. of (as of the hop); also: **Bi-net-Simon** scale Théodore Simon †1966

consisting orig. of tasks graded from the level of the average 3-year-old to that of the average 12-year-old but later extended in range
binge (bínj) n [E dial. *binge* (to drink heavily)] (1854) 1: a: drunken revel: **SPREE** b: an unrestrained and often excessive indulgence (as buying ~s) 2: a social gathering: **PARTY**
binge vi binged; **binge-ing** or **binge-ing** (1910) : to go on a binge; to go on an eating binge — **binger** (bín-jér) n
bin-go (bín-gó) interj [alter. of *bing* (interj. suggestive of a ring sound)] (1925) 1: — used to announce an unexpected event or instantaneous result 2: — used to announce a winning position in bingo
bingo n, pl **bingos** (1932) : a game of chance played with cards having numbered squares corresponding to numbered balls drawn at random and won by covering five such squares in a row; also: a social gathering at which bingo is played
bin-na-cle (bi-ní-kál) n [alter. of ME *bitakle*, fr. OPG or OSP; OHG *bitakla* & OSP *bitácula*, fr. L *habitaculum* dwelling place, fr. *habitu* to inhabit — more at **HABITATION**] (1762) : a housing for a ship's compass and a lamp
bin-oc-u-lar (bi-nó-kú-lár) adj (1738) : of, relating to, using, or adapted to the use of both eyes (<~ vision) — **bin-oc-u-lar-ly** (bi-nó-kú-lár-lé) adv
bin-oc-u-lar (bi-nó-kú-lár) n (1871) 1: a binocular optical instrument 2: a handheld optical instrument composed of two telescopes and a focusing device and usu. having prisms to increase magnifying ability — usu. used in pl.
bi-no-mial (bi-nó-mé-ál) n [NL *binominium*, fr. ML, neut. of *binominis*, having two names, alter. of L *binominis*, fr. *bi-* + *nominis*, *nomen* name — more at NAME] (1557) 1: a mathematical expression consisting of two terms connected by a plus sign or minus sign 2: a biological species name consisting of two terms — **binomial** adj — **bi-no-mial** (bi-nó-mí-ál) adj
binomial coefficient n (ca. 1889) : a coefficient of a term in the expansion of the binomial $(x + y)^n$ according to the binomial theorem
binomial distribution n (1911) : a probability function each of whose values gives the probability that an outcome with constant probability of occurrence in a statistical experiment will occur a given number of times in a succession of repetitions of the experiment
binomial nomenclature n (1880) : a system of nomenclature in which each species of animal or plant receives a name of two terms of which the first identifies the genus to which it belongs and the second its species itself
binomial theorem n (1755) : a theorem that specifies the expansion of a binomial of the form $(x + y)^n$ as the sum of $n + 1$ terms of which the general term is of the form

$$\frac{n!}{(n-k) k!} x^{(n-k)} y^k$$

where k takes on values from 0 to n

biint (bínt) n [Ar. girl, daughter] (1855) **Brit**: GIRL, WOMAN
bi-nu-cle-ate (bi-nú-klé-át) also -nyú- also -bi-nu-cle-ated adj (1881) : having two cellular nuclei (<~ hepatocytes)
bio (bíó) n, pl **bi-os** (1947) : a biography or biographical sketch
— see **bi-**
bio-acous-tics (bi-ó-kústíks) n pl but sing in constr (1957) : a branch of science concerned with the production of sound by and its effects on living systems
bio-ac-tive (bi-ó-ak-tív) adj (1965) : having an effect on a living organism (<~ molecules) — **bio-ac-tiv-ity** (ak-tív-íté) n
bio-as-say (bi-ó-ás-sá) n (1912) : determination of the relative strength of a substance (as a drug) by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation — **bio-as-say** (á-sá) v
bio-avail-abil-i-ty (bí-ó-vá-lí-té) n (1971) : the degree and rate at which a substance (as a drug) is absorbed into a living system or is made available at the site of physiological activity — **bio-avail-abil-i-ty** (bí-ó-vá-lí-bil-é) adj
bio-ce-ne-sis or **bio-coe-no-sis** (bi-ó-sé-nós) n, pl -noses (1983) [NL, fr. *bi-* + Gk *koinás* sharing, fr. *koinos* common] : an ecological community esp. when forming a self-regulating unit
bio-chem-i-cal (bi-ó-ké-mí-kál) adj [ISV] (1851) 1: of or relating to **biochemistry** 2: characterized by, produced by, or involving chemical reactions in living organisms — **biochemical** n — **bio-chemi-cally** (bí-ó-ké-mé-ál) adv
biochemical oxygen demand n (ca. 1927) : the oxygen used in meeting the metabolic needs of aerobic microorganisms in water rich in organic matter (as water polluted with sewage)
bio-chem-is-try (bi-ó-ké-mí-tré) [ISV] (1881) 1: chemistry that deals with the chemical compounds and processes occurring in organisms 2: the chemical characteristics and reactions of a particular living system or biological substance (as chlorophyll) (a change in the patient's ~) — **bio-chem-ist** (míst) n
bio-chip (bi-ó-chip) n (1981) : a hypothetical computer logic circuit or storage device in which the physical or chemical properties of large biological molecules (as proteins) are used to process information
bio-cid-al (bi-ó-síd'l) adj (1949) : destructive to life
bio-cide (bi-ó-síd) n (1947) : a substance (as DDT) that is destructive to many different organisms
bio-cli-mat-ic (bi-ó-kli-má-tik) adj (1918) : of or relating to the relations of climate and living matter (<~ adaptations)
bio-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty (bí-ó-kom-pá-tí-lé) n (1971) : compatibility with living tissue or a living system by not being toxic or injurious and not causing immunological rejection — **bio-com-pat-i-ble** (pá-tí-bl) adj
bio-con-trol (bi-ó-kón-tról) n (1967) : **BIOLOGICAL CONTROL**
bio-con-ver-sion (bi-ó-kón-vár-zhón, -shón) n (1960) : the conversion of organic materials (as wastes) into an energy source (as methane) by processes (as fermentation) involving living organisms
bio-de-grad-able (di-grád-bí-lé) adj (1961) : capable of being broken down esp. into innocuous products by the action of living things (as microorganisms) (<~ trash bags) — **bio-de-grad-abil-i-ty** (grád-ábil-é) n
bio-de-grade (bí-ó-grád) vb

bio-de-te-ri of material
bio-di-ver-si an environ
bio-dy-na-mi of farming
bio-elec-tric : of or rel
bio-elec-tric : of or rel
bio-en-er-gy of synthesis
bio-en-er-gy : a system
bio-en-gi-ni applicatior
bio-eth-i-cs with the e
bio-geo-ec esp. in the
bio-geo-ec life from
bio-geo-ec evolutions and differ
bio-geo-ec chemical
bio-synthe -tik
biogenet-ic biology: a series of ai
bio-genet-ic duced by
bio-geo-ec partition
bio-geo-ec the living
bio-geo-ec -ma-stre
bio-ge-og with the
bio-geo-ec -ra-pher
bio-geo-ec graph-ic
bio-geo-ec biograph
bio-geo-ec biograph
bio-geo-ec 1: of, rel
bio-geo-ec phies (<~
bio-geo-ec ~ notes)
bio-geo-ec bl- + -ge
bio-geo-ec life 2: t
bio-geo-ec somethin
bio-haz-er that cons
bio-haz-er zard pose
bio-olog-i cal produ
biologica life and li
biologica : related
biologica triage (<~
biologica biological
biologica ferred to
biologica ous cyclit
biologica pest orga
biologica of ps
biologica ganisms
biologica : warfar
biologica bl-ologi
biologica explanat
biologica l-:jist
biologica biolog
biologica branch c
biologica ccesses
biologica : the life
biologica bi-ol-o-
biologica bio-lu-mi
biologica emission
biologica bio-lu-n
biologica bio-mass
biologica unit are
biologica used esp
biologica able for
biologica mati
biologica constr (1



Can We Talk Trash?

If it's not biodegradable, put it in the trash can, not the toilet, or recycle it.

Stop flushing and start trashing!



It starts with simple changes!

Anything that isn't biodegradable should be put in the trash can instead of the toilet. Or it should be recycled when possible.

The theory goes, if you don't know, don't flush. And if there's plastic in it, definitely don't flush it.

Wastes that belong in the trash can instead of in the toilet include medications, cotton swabs, cotton balls, bandage wrappers, and wipes of any kind (baby wipes or cleaning cloths). Condoms too! They go in the trash. And, disposable diapers and minipads are definite trash items.

You'll also conserve water by not using your toilet as a trash can. Each unnecessary flush of trash uses at least three gallons of water.

Beyond toilets.

Flushing the wrong thing down the toilet can damage your household plumbing, your environment and your wastewater treatment system. But what goes down sinks and other household drains is also a waste issue. The disposal rules for toilets also apply to drains.



Have kids or pets? Put a lid on it!

If you're flushing trash down the toilet to keep it out of the reach of kids or pets, consider a trash can with a lid. The trash cans that open by stepping on a lever are

good choices. You can buy them at local hardware stores or kitchen-and-bath stores. That way, if they get knocked over, there's a barrier between the trash and small fingers or busy noses.

Hold it till you get to the can
The trash can, that is!

"Hi Amanda,
It's Jennifer.
Do I have news
for you..."



"Amanda, you're not going to believe this. Flushing a tampon down the toilet is a bad thing ...a really bad thing!

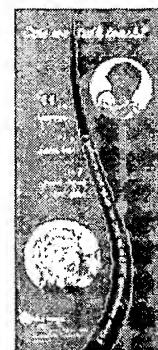
I just read about this on the Web. According to the sewer experts at King County, tampons can clog toilets or sewer lines, which can end up costing big bucks to get fixed. I've been flushing for years. Who knows if I've caused a mess.

They say it's bad for the environment too. Now, that's something to think about.

I'm serious about this. Tampons go in the trash. The same goes for the wrapper and the applicator. The whole thing goes in the trash. Do you believe that? How come I never heard this before?



"So? What's up with you?"



[Can we talk trash](#)
is available to
download (297KB,
[Adobe Acrobat](#)
file).

The Trash Can List

If it isn't biodegradable, put it in the trash can instead of the toilet. Or recycle it. These wastes go in the trash:

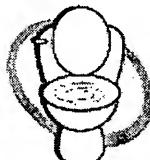
- tampons
- condoms
- unused medications (place the original containers inside a plastic zip-lock bag before tossing them in the trash)
- cotton swabs
- cotton balls
- bandage wrappers
- wipes of any kind
- disposable diapers
- nursing pads
- mini- or maxi-pads

News Releases

Feb. 2, 2005 -- Can We Talk Trash? Toilet Trash

These common sense facts are brought to you by the sewer experts at the King County Wastewater Treatment Division to protect public health and the environment.

More Information



How to Get Rid of Stuff You Don't Want or Need--recommended methods for disposing of residential and household waste.

Things You Can Do to Protect Your Environment--links to information about things you can do to protect your home and family, the wastewater treatment process, and water quality.

Bert the Salmon's Tips for Saving Water--things you can do to conserve water inside and outside your home.

 For questions about the Wastewater Treatment Division Web site, please send an e-mail message. For general information about the division, contact us at:

Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Wastewater Treatment Division
201 S. Jackson St., Suite 505
Seattle, WA 98104-3855
Phone: 206-684-1280
Fax: 206-684-1741
Telecommunication device for the deaf (TTY): 711

Related Information:
King County Solid Waste Division

Local Hazardous Waste Management Program for King County

Public Health - Seattle and King County

Updated: March 9, 2005

Melbourne Water Education

Primary : Sewerage : Bin it Recycle it Don't flush it away

Bin it Recycle it Don't flush it away

What is sewage?

Sewage includes everything that goes down the kitchen, laundry and bathroom sink, as well as what you flush down the toilet.

Most of the waste flows from your home to the Western or Eastern Treatment Plant, where it is treated to make it safe for release back into the environment. A small amount is treated at local treatment plants owned by the three retail water companies. The sewage is treated to environmental standards that are set by EPA Victoria.

The sorts of things you put down your sink or flush down your toilet can have a major effect on the costs of treating the sewage, and consequently, can make it far more expensive for Melbourne Water and the retail water companies to treat sewage to an acceptable standard.

What is effluent?

Effluent is treated sewage. The purpose of sewage treatment is to remove suspended solids, organic matter, nutrients and disease-causing organisms, leaving effluent that is suitable for discharge back into the environment.

What can you do?

You can help protect the environment by keeping many of your household waste items out of the sewerage system.

Most importantly, keep plastics, oils, chemicals, paints and pesticides out of the sewerage system. Such non-biodegradable products cannot be treated by the bacteria that breaks down the rest of the waste. Flushing these products down the toilet or sink makes the treatment process more difficult and more costly. Your retail water company can provide further advice.

Bathroom tips

Hygiene items

Hygiene items such as nappies, tampons and cotton buds are not treatable and are difficult to remove, particularly those containing plastic.

- Never flush nappies, sanitary napkins, tampons, incontinence pads, surgical bandages, cotton buds or condoms down the toilet. Such items commonly cause sewer blockages and can clog up the system at the treatment plants. All of these items should be disposed of in the garbage. You can avoid an expensive blockage by simply putting a bin in your bathroom and toilet.

Pharmaceutical products

- Never flush razor blades, syringes or other non-biodegradable pharmaceutical products down the toilet. Always dispose of these products in the bin. Pharmaceutical products (eg. medicines) should be taken to your chemist for safe disposal.

Kitchen and laundry tips

Fats, oils and food scraps

Avoid putting cooking oil, fats or food scraps down the sink. Fats tend to solidify on cooling, which can lead to fat build-up in the pipes under your home and ultimately cause blockages that are costly to fix. Fat build-ups are a common cause of sewer blockages.

- Instead of pouring fats and oils down the sink, wipe your pots and pans with a paper towel and put the paper towel in the bin. Alternatively, let the oil or fat cool and then spread it evenly over your compost heap.
- Vegetable peelings and other scraps belong in the bin or on the compost. Collect scraps in a container near the sink and dispose of them at the end of the day.
- Buy a sink strainer and save yourself the cost of unblocking your sewer. Empty the strainer into the bin, or add the food scraps to your compost heap.
- Before rinsing your fruit and vegetables in the sink, make sure you remove the brand labels and dispose of them in the rubbish bin. These small, sticky labels are non-biodegradable and cannot be treated by the bacteria that breaks down the rest of the waste.

Detergents

The average household uses three times more detergent than manufacturers recommend for washing dishes and clothes. Many detergents contain phosphate, which can be very harmful to the environment.

- Cut down on the amount of detergent you use – you will help reduce any adverse effects detergents may have on the environment and you will save money on your grocery bill.
- Choose detergents that are phosphate-free.

Garden and garage tips

Paints, pesticides and other hazardous chemicals

Hazardous chemicals used for home and garden maintenance, such as paints and pesticides, can corrode your pipes and damage the environment. These chemicals also pose a health threat to maintenance staff working on sewers.

- Try to use water-based paints whenever possible – they are much less harmful to the environment. For water-based paints, initially paint out brushes or rollers on scrap material or rinse them over the garden.
- If you are using oil-based paints, brushes and rollers should initially be cleaned in turpentine and the paint/turps mixture should be allowed to evaporate down to a sludge for disposal in the bin.
- If you do need to dispose of paints or other chemicals, contact EcoRecycle Victoria (Freecall 1800 353 233 or visit their website at www.ecorecycle.vic.gov.au) for the dates of free household chemical collection days in your area.
- Never pour used motor oil down the sink. Contact your local council or EcoRecycle Victoria to find out safe ways of disposing of used motor oil.

thal-lloid \tha-lóid\ adj (1857) : of, relating to, resembling, or consisting of a thalus (≈ liverwort)

thal-lo-phyte \tha-lo-fit\ n [ultim. fr. Gk *thallos* + *phyton* plant—more at *PHYT-*] (1854) : any of a primary division (the Thallophyta) of the plant kingdom comprising plants with single-celled sex organs and many-celled sex organs of which all cells give rise to gametes, including the algae, fungi, and lichens, and usu. held to be a heterogeneous assemblage — *thal-lo-phytic* \tha-lo-fítik\ adj

thal-lus \tha-lüs\ n, pl *thal-lis* \tha-lis\, -lës\ or *thal-lus-es* [NL, fr. Gk *thallos*, fr. *thallein* to sprout; akin to Arm *dalar* green, fresh, Alb *dar* come forth] (1829) : a plant body that is characteristic of thallophytes; lacks differentiation into distinct members (as stem, leaves, and root) and does not grow from an apical point

than \tha-n\, than\ con\ [ME *than*, then, then, than — more at *ME*] (bef. 12c) 1 a — used as a function word to indicate the sex member or the member taken as the point of departure in a comparison expressive of inequality; used with comparative adjectives and comparative adverbs (older ~ I am) (easier said ~ done) b — used as a function word to indicate difference of kind, manner, or identity; used with some adjectives and adverbs that express diversity (anywhere ~ at home) 2 : rather than — usu. used only after *prefer*, *preferably*, and *preferably* 3 : other than 4 : WHEN — used esp. after *sometime* and *hardly*

than prep (1560) : in comparison with (you are older ~ me)

usage After about 200 years of innocent if occasional use, the preposition *than* was called into question by 18th century grammarians. Some 200 years of elaborate and sometimes tortuous reasoning had led to these present-day inconsistent conclusions: *than* whom is standard but clumsy (*Beezelbub* ... than whom, Satan except, etc.) higher sat —John Milton] (T. S. Eliot, *whom* nobody could have been more insularly English —Anthony Burgess); *than* me — *She* (why should a man be better than me because he's richer than me —William Faulkner, in a talk to students); *than* followed by a third-person objective pronoun (*her*, *him*, *them*) is usu. frowned upon. Surveyed opinion tends to agree with these conclusions. Our evidence shows that the conjunction is more common than the preposition that *than whom* is chiefly limited to writing, and that *me* is more common after the preposition than the third-person objective pronoun. You have the same choice Shakespeare had: you can use *than* either a conjunction or as a preposition.

than-a-tol-o-gy \tha-nä-tä-lä-jé\ n [Gk *thanatos* + E -logy] (ca. 1840) : the description or study of the phenomena of death and of psychological mechanisms for coping with them — *than-a-to-log-i-cal* \tha-nä-tä-lä-ki-käl\ adj — *than-a-to-log-i-st* \tha-nä-tä-lä-jist\ n

Than-a-tos \tha-nä-tä-süs\ n [Gk. death; akin to Skt *adhan* it is finished] (1935) : DEATH INSTINCT

thane \tha-né\ n [ME *theyn*, fr. OE *thegen*; akin to OHG *thegn* — and perf. to Gk *tektein* to bear, beget] (bef. 12c) 1 : a free retainer; an Anglo-Saxon lord; esp. : one resembling a feudal baron by held lands of and performing military service for the king 2 : a Scottish feudal lord — *thane-ship* \tha-né-ship\ n

thank \thañk\ v [ME, fr. OE *thancian*; akin to OE *thane* gratitude—more at THANKS] (bef. 12c) 1 : to express gratitude to (≈ed before the present) — used in the phrase *thank you* usu. without a subject; politely express gratitude (≈ you for your consideration); used in expressions as *thank God*, *thank goodness* usu. without a subject to express gratitude or more often only the speaker's or writer's pleasure or satisfaction in something 2 : to hold responsible (had only himself to thank for his loss) — *thank-en* n

thank-ful \thañk-fäl\ adj (bef. 12c) 1 : conscious of benefit received (≈ for what we are about to receive make us truly ~) 2 : expressing thanks (≈ service) 3 : well pleased : GLAD (was ~ that it didn't rain) — *thank-ful-ness* n

thank-ful-ly \thañk-fü-ly\ adv (bef. 12c) 1 : in a thankful manner (≈ ~) 2 : as makes one thankful (graceless stadiums ... ~ going to fashion —R. G. Echevarría) (≈, those opinions are advanced, graceful prose —Ken Auletta)

thank-less \thañk-läs\ adj (1536) 1 : not expressing or feeling gratitude : UNGRATEFUL (how sharper than a serpent's tooth is to have ~ child —Shak.) 2 : not likely to obtain thanks : UNAPPRECIATED — *task*) — *thank-less-ly* adv — *thank-less-ness* n

thanks \thañk\ n pl [pl. of ME *thank*, fr. OE *thane* thought, gratitude; akin to OHG *dank* gratitude, L *tangere* to know] (ed. 12c) 1 : kindly or grateful thoughts : GRATITUDE 2 : an expression of gratitude (return ~ before the meal) — often used in an utterance containing no verb and serving as a courteous and somewhat informal expression of gratitude (many ~) — no thanks to : not as a result of benefit conferred by (he feels better now, no thanks to you) — thanks to : with the help of : owing to (arrived early, *thanks* to good weather) — *thanks-giv-ing* \thañk-giv\, -gi-vin\ also *thañk\ls* \n (1533) 1 : act of giving thanks 2 : a prayer expressing gratitude 3 : a : act of acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness b : day of GIVING DAY

Thanksgiving Day \n\ (1674) : a day appointed for giving thanks for divine goodness; as a : the fourth Thursday in November observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. b : the second Monday in October, served as a legal holiday in Canada

thank-wor-thy \thañk-kwar-thë\ adj (14c) : worthy of thanks or gratitude : MERITORIOUS

thank-you \thañk-kyü\ n [fr. the phrase *thank you* used in expressing gratitude] (1792) : a polite expression of one's gratitude

thank-you-ma'am \thañk-yü-mam, -yü\ n [prob. fr. its use as a nodding of the head] (1849) : a bump or depression in a road; ridge or hollow made across a road on a hillside to cause water to run off

that \tha\ that\ pron, pl those \tha\z\ [ME, fr. OE *tha*, neut. demonstrative pron. & definite article; akin to OHG *da* neuter demonstrative pron. & definite article, Gk *to*, L *istud*, neut. demonstrative pron.] (bef. 12c) 1 a : the person, thing, or idea indicated, or understood from the situation (≈ is my father) b : time, action, or event specified (after ~ I went to bed) c : the thing specified as follows (the purest water is ~ produced by distillation) d : one or a group of the indicated kind (≈ a cat — *qual.*)

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER: _____**

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.